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THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Comliebank Was Loaded in Less Than Eighteen Hours. COSTLY STEAMBOAT COLLISION

BROKE THE RECORD

River Steamers Hercules and Mascot Come Together in a Fog on the Columbia-Schooner Louis Returns to Astoria Leaking.

The British bark Comliebank cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders with 129,027 bushels of wheat,

valued at \$76,000. The Comliebank was dispatched by Girvin & Eyre. Her cargo was taken from Victoria dock, and Kerr, Gifford & Co.'s dock superintendent, B. F. Hedges, came very close to breaking # record for fast loading. The ship received her entire cargo in 17½ hours. She com-menced loading at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and took in 23,413 sacks before the hands quit work at 5 o'clock. Tuesday the men worked nine hours and loaded 22,654 sacks, or 1805 long tons, an average of over 309 tons per hour. Yesterday work was commenced at 7 A. M., and at 8:39 A. M. the vessel was down to her marks with a full cargo aboard, 3638 sacks being taken aboard in the 1% hours worked yes.

terday morning. The Comilebank loaded her first wheat cargo at Portland in February, 1885, and on her present trip carries nearly 1000 bushels more than she did at that time. She was dispatched then by J. R. Cameron & Co., and carried 128,249 bushels of wheat, valued at \$55,000. On her next trip she was dispatched by Eppinger & Co., in 1839, with 130,060 bushels of wheat, valued at

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Hercules and Mascot Meet in a Fog With Disastrous Results.

The Vancouver Transportation Com-pany's steamer Mascot again demonstrated the peculiar fitness of her name by limping into port yesterday morning with the entire starboard side of her house ripped out as far back as the ollroom. It has been over a year since the Mascot was sunk the last time, and she has not been in collision for nearly two years. This was too good a record for a steamer with such a charmed name, and yester-day morning as she was on her way up the river in a dense fog the steamer Hercules, bound down the river, crashed into her a short distance above Fales' Landing, on the Columbia, and made her lower house look like the traditional three dimes. The Hercules was in charge of Captain Andrew Johnson, her regular mas. ter, Captain Thomas Crang taking a va-cation yesterday morning, in order to miss

Mascot was in charge of Captain Davis, both of the masters being experimen, of good reputation on the Strange to say, there is a difference of opinion between the two men as to which was to blame. This feature of steamboat collisions has been noticed before, and, as usual, the inspectors will be called on to place the blame where it belongs. According to the testimony of Captain Davis, which is corroborated by a number of passengers, the Mascot was coming up the river and following the bank, expecting to land at Knapp's Land-ing. Just before reaching that point the Hercules, which had left Portland at 7 o'clock, loomed up in the fog, heading straight for the Mascot. Captain Davis gave two whistles, but the headway of the Hercules was so great that she could not change her course in response to the signal, and instead gave three whistles s a danger signal. Captain Davis had meanwhile stopped

his steamer, but seeing that a collision was inevitable, and his boat was in danger of being cut in two, started the en-gines and got headway enough to throw the stern of his boat in shore, thus re-

DEATH OF HARRISON ner crossed out the bar was so what choppy, but not rough, and Pilo Staples, who was on the tug, says the Louis did not sag two feet in crossing. When outside, however, the captain re-ported that the schooner was leaking, and soundings showed that there was six feet of water in the hold. He said the vessel struck bottom both fore and aft, near the outer buoy, but when told that there was five fathoms of water at that point, he said she must have struck He admitted that the schooner was leaking a little when she left Knapp ton, but claims it did not amount to anything. The Louis, on being towed into port, was anchored on the sands opposite the city, and a diver has been en-gaged to ascertain the extent of her injuries. From her appearance, it is feared her back is broken. The schooner has steam pumps on board, and by working them constantly, the water in her hold is kept at about the same stage. The life-saving crews from Canby and Point Adams quickly responded to the signals from the schooner and stood by her until she dropped anchor in the barbor.

feet of water in her hold. When the

Coquille River in a Gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12. - The steamer Coquille River, Captain Thomp. son, arrived today from the north, show ing the effects of wind and wave. Last ing the effects of wind and wave. Lan-Saturday morning while lying to in a southwest gale, 15 miles to the south-west of Cape Blanco, the rudder head broke off, and for the follow-ing 35 hours the steamer was helpless in a rough sea. A portion of the after house gave way on the starthe after house gave way on the star-board side, and the after deck lashing broke, allowing over 10,000 feet of lumb to wash overboard. By hard work the steamer was put in trim by the follow-ing day and proceeded to this port. She brings lumber from Gray's Harbor.

War Brewing in Far East.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13 .- Captain Sutherland, of the bark Senator, which arrived from Wel Hal Wel, this morning, after a voyage of 23 days, says that between that port, Shanghai and Hong Kong, Great Britain will have placed on the Asiatic coast 1,000,000 tons of coal. Naval supplies, including guns, ammuni-tion, etc., are continually being landed, and, although there were no immediate prospects of war, preparations are ominous. Captain Sutherland says that there is now a force of 3000 men at Wel Hai Wel, but this number, now that the Pekin troubles are about over, will be reduced to 500 men.

Astoria Marine Notes.

ASTORIA, March 13.-The two-mast-ed schooser Maid of Orleans, which arrived in yesterday from San Francisco, will take on a cargo of cannery sup-plies for Hume Bros. & Hume's plant, at Chignik Bay, Alaska,

Inspectors of Hulls and Bollers Edwards and Fuiler today inspected the steamers Despatch and Occident and the American ship Prussia.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, March 13 .- Arrived in at 1:30

P. M.-British bark Astoria, from Hong Kong. Sailed at 12 noon and returned leaking at 5:30 P. M.-Schooner Louis,

from Knappton for San Francisco. Left up at 9 A. M.-German ship Niobe. Reported outside at 5 P. M.-British bark Buteshire, from Hong Kong. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind east; weather clear.

Port Gamble.-Arrived March 12-Schooner Philippine, from Port Townsend, Senttle, March, 13.-Arrived-Steamer Dolphin, from Dyea.

Sydney, March 12.-Arrived previously -Ship Fort George, from Chemainus. Liverpool .- Sailed March 1-British ship Red Rock, for Vancouver.

Victoria.-Returned March 12-Bark rince Victor, in distress. New York, March 12 .- Salled-Liguria, for Genoa, etc.; Siberian, for Glasgow. Dover .- Passed March 12-Isis, for San

Francisco, via Valparaiso and Vincent, C. V., for Hamburg, Cape Spartel.-Passed March 12-Hyson, from Tacoma, via St. Vincent, C. V.,

for Naples. Sydney, March 13 .- Arrived previously-

(Continued from First Page.)

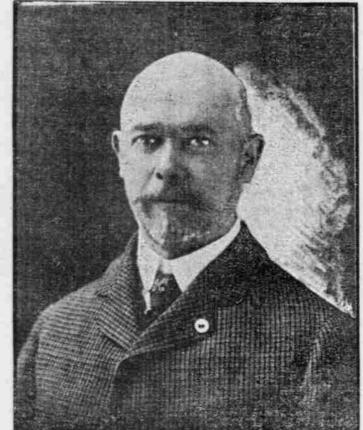
and will not be until tomorrow morning. The body lies in the same position that it did when death came. Aside from the darkening of the room, no change was made. General Harrison's wealth is variously stimated, public opinion rating it as high as \$500,000. Those who are best informed about the ex-President's affairs, however, say he was worth about \$350,000 or \$300,000. At the time he was elected President he was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of \$125,000 from his law practice, and this has been doubled at least since that time. Of late his practice, owing to his great reputation as a constitutional law-yer, was very lucrative. His fee in the Venezuelan boundary dispute was \$100,000.

GENERAL HARRISON'S CAREER.

on dury to Mashville, and on January 2, 1864, his command was called to the front, Colonel Harrison being placed in com-mand of the brigade. Later this brigade became the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, His Record as a Lawyer, Soldier, under "Fighting Joe Hooker," Gen-Ward resuming its command, and Cold General Senator and President. Benjamin Harrison, 23d President of the Harrison again taking command of the

United States, was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1832. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General Wil-man, upon which his regiment,

THE LATE FRANCIS S. PEET.



Francia S. Peet, for several years bookkeeper for the Duniway Lumber Company, died of heart failure Tuesday morning. He came to Portland in 1889, and was a member of Portland Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and of the Commercial Club. He was born in Bockville, N. Y., March 18, 1850. A wife survives him. The funeral will take place from Holman's at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under the uspices of the Masons. Interment in Riverview cemetery.

liam Henry Harrison ninth President of the United Stotes, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one

of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, from Virginia. John Scott Har-place. In the Federal advance one of the pendence, from Virginia. John Scott Har-rison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibaid Irwin, of Mercersburg, Pa. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847 he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After romaining there two years he entered the imnor class of Miawi University in Ox. junior class of Miami University, in Ox-ford O, where he was erreduced in 1852 he was never subjected to before or at any

prehension that the Seventieth Indiana ed by the controversy between England and the United States in referwent to the field, with Harrison as its ence to the killing of seals in the Behring Sea. Our Government claimed that unde Colonel, their objective point being Bowl-ing Green, Ky. It was brigaded with the the purchase from Russia it had not only Seventy-ninth Ohio, and the One Hundred the exclusive right to take the seals upon the islands of Alaska, but to exclude our and Second, One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illiois regiments, under Brigadier-General Ward, own cltizens and people of other nationall-ties from killing them on the open waters of Kentucky, and this organization was kept unchanged until the close of the war. Colonel Harrison had the right of within 100 miles of the islands. This claim was based on the necessity of such ex-clusion for the protection of seal life. When the scaling season of 1889 opened. the brigade, and his command was oc-cupied at first in guarding railroads and directions were given the Government ships to defend the claim. At the same time a correspondence was being carried hunting guerrillas, his energies being largely spent in drilling his men. He was extremely systematic and painstaking, his theory being that every day in camp on through the Sinte Department with a view to settling the controversy by diplomacy, the result being an agreement should be a preparation for that other day always to be kept in a soldier's mind -the day of battle. By this method he for arbitration of this vexed question be-tween the two nations. Early in the Admade his regiment what it afterward be-came. When General Rosecrans set out for Chattanooga, General Ward was sent ministration steps were taken to bring to. gether in Washington representatives from all the South American and Central on duty to Nashville, and on January 2, 1864, his command was called to the front, American countries in the Pan-American Congress which was held in Washington in the Winter of 1889-90, representatives rom all those countries being present It is believed that its deilberations result ed in a better understanding and a more resultliberal feeling among the nations repre-sented, many plans for reciprocity in trade with these nations being originated by this conference, some of which were formulated and made practical in the tar-iff act passed by the 51st Congress, known

ns the McKinley law. During the first two years of the Administration six new states formed constitutions and were admitted into the Union. They were North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. A number of commissioners were appointed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to form treaties with various Indian tribes for the purchase of lands with a view to open the same to settlement. It resulted in the extinguishment of In-dan titles to cast traces of land and the dian titles to vast tracts of land and the establishment of the new Territory of Oklahoma, with all the forms and advantages of civil government. An Indian outbreak during the Winter of 1890-91 in the Northwest was managed by the Federal authorities in such a manner as to be soon quelled, with less expense and cruelty than usually characterize such wars.

In the early Spring of 1891 troubles between the city government and the peo-ple of New Orleans on one side and the Italian residents of that city on the other resulted in a mob which caused the death resulted in a mos which caused the death of a number of Italians in prison under charges of murder. This incident was promptly made the occasion for the de-mand upon the United States by the Ital-ian Government for redress and indemilty. The demand was peremptory in one, and in manner almost offensive. nity. It was met courteously but firmly with the statement that, while this Govern-ment earnestly disapproved and denounced the action of the mob, it could not recog-nize a National responsibility for its re-sults unless it could be shown that its action was the result of connivance on the part of the public authorities of New

Orleans, and that the United States did not guarantee or become insurers of the lives of allen residents any more than of its own citizens; that the courts were open and alien residents must resort to them the same as American citizens, unless the public authorities were shown to have onnived at the violating of the law. The neident ended for the time being in the withdrawal of the Italian Minister from the United States and an indefinite leave of absence to the American Minister at President Harrison's Administration

exhibited from the beginning a desire to strengthen the United States Navy by pushing forward the construction of armored vessels, with guns of great power, mored vessels, with guns of great power, which resulted in placing on the water the "white squadron." The new ships in-cluded the Chicago, Baltimore, Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Yorktown, Newark, Bennington, Concord, Machlas, the cruiser New York and the battle-tor Mark and The Satterney ships Maine and Texas, Reciprocal treaties were made, not only with the countries of South and Central America, but with the leading governments of Europe, resulting in a much freer admission than heretofore of American prod-ucts for consumption in the great na-tions-Austria, Germany, France and Spain. The taws and regulations relating to civil service were widened and extend. ed and faithfully enforced, not only according to their letter, but in accord-ance with their spirit, as is shown by the order which allowed only skilled mechan



How many years of her life does a woman spend over the hot cook stove getting those three meals a day? Back aching, head throbbing, nerves twitch-ing, it's all the same, there are three meals a day to be prepared. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cannot lighten woman's labor, but it can and does increase her strength. It cures those dis-eases of the womanly organs which undermine woman's vitality.

"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women who are afflicted with female weak-ness," writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It has helped me very much and a skillfal physician once said to me in answer to my question as to its efficary." I know of cases where it has really worked wonders." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not

re-act upon the system. They are a good thing to keep in the house. One ' Pellet is a laxative, two a cathartic dose. The medicine for every woman,

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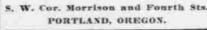


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McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stonographer. 20 McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stonographer. 20 McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.air-12 McKINNON, J. D., Turkish Baths. 300-301 -----

ceiving a glancing blow from the Her-cules instead of a fair-on bump, which would have sunk him right there. The Hercules caught the guard of the Mascot just at the forward gangway, on the starboard side, and carried away guard, stanchlons and house for a distance of nearly 50 feet. Some of the freight was knocked overboard, but none of the passengers or crew was hurt. The Hercomparatively uninjured, a broken jackstaff being about all of the sustained. The damage to the Mascot will amount to several hundred dollars. The Undine went out on the Lewis River run yesterday afternoon in place of the Mascot, and the Lurine will take care of the Vancouver traffic until repairs are completed on the Mascot.

Captain Johnson, of the Hercules was interviewed at Astoria last evening, and

"Just after passing Knapp's light, on the trip down the river this morning, I heard fog signals from a steamer coming up the river, off our port bow. I immediate-ly stopped the Hercules to locate the coming steamer, which proved to be the Mas-When I saw her through the fog she off our port bow. Her captain gave two blasts of the whistle, but as I could not comply with that signal I gave him the danger signal and backed the steamer Hercules at once. But as the Masco came across the Hercules' bow at a considerable speed. I was unable to clear her The Mascot received some damage to house, but the Hercules was uninjured and no one was hurt."

DUTCH STEAMER'S TRIALS. Disabled Vessel Was Repeatedly Re-

fused' Assistance.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.-The Duiten steamer La Flandre, Captain Cortglese, was towed into Queenstown Mon-day by the British steamer West Point, which micked her up while on her way William Younger, uncle of T. W. which picked her up while on her way from London to Philadelphin. The La Flandre became unmaingeable March \$, Findre became unmaingeable March \$, and her commander bitterly comments on the callousness of the captain of a large French steamer which passed the disabled vessel, and the failure of others to assist the La Flandre. The first ship sighted was the French vessel referred to, which failed to respond in any way to the La Flandre's urgent signals of dis-tress. On the following day the Red Star Line steamer Friesland, Captain Nickels, which arrived at Antwerp March 19 from New York, offered to take off the crew of the La Flandre if they were prepared to abandon their ship, but when this was declined the Friesland proceeded. Then a Wilson steamer bound for Hull passed the La Flandre, and the latter, the captain says, refused to lay by and await better eather

The next steamer communicated with was the Norwegian steamer Liv, Captain Rasmussen from Barry March 2 for Hampton Boads. She attached a hawser to the La Flandre and began to tow her in the direction of St. Michael, Azorea, but the Hawser immediately parted and the Liv proceeded on her voyaga The worn-out crew of the La Flandre were al. most in despair when the West Point was sighted and towed the disabled steamer to Queenstown.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

Schooner Louis, Lumber Laden, Strikes a Log and is injured.

ASTORIA, Or., March 12 .- The fivemasted schooner Luis, which crossed out about 11 o'clock this morning, with a cargo of lumber from Knappton for San ing in a leaking condition, and about six

from San Francisco, via Hono ulu and Auckland.

Constantinople .- Arrived March 12-Auguste Victoria, from New York, on Oriental cruise, Antwerp, March 13 .- Arrived-Neder-

and, from Philadelphin. Queenstown, March 12-Sailed-Lake Megantic, for St. John, N. B.; Saxonin,

for Boston (both from Liverpool). Southampton, March 12.-Salled-Lahn from Bremen, for New York.

New York, March 11.-Salled-St. Louis, for Southampton; Germanic, for Liver-pool. Arrived-Nomadic, from Liverpool. San Francisco, March 12,-Arrived-Steamer Coquille River, from Scattle; steamer Walla Walla, from Victoria.

Rotterdam, March 11,-Arrived-Rotterlam, from New York, via Boulog Hong Kong, March 12-Arrived preclously-Doric, from San Francisco, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Honolulu. Shanghal; Milos, from Portland, Or., via

Yokohama. Yokohama-Arrived March 11.-Empress of China, from Vancouver, via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong,

New York, March 13.-Arrived-Majestic, rom Liverpool and Queenstown; Philaielphia, from Liverpool.

Hong Kong, March 13.-Sailed-Empress of Japan, for Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Vancouver, B. C.

East Side Notes.

A. A. Kadderly has sold his farm of 110 acres of land to C. E. Fritz, for \$4950. The farm is located 14 miles eastward of the on the road that extends northward to Troutdale. It is in the supposed oil region

F. W. Hansen and wife have dedicated QUEENSTOWN, March 12.-The Dutch a tract of land from Hansen's Addition teamer La Fiandre, Captain Cortgiese, for the opening of East Yamhill street.

> on a visit to see the country. He has three sons in the employ of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Younger is a ploneer of Hillnois. He lived there during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, and heard them in joint debate.

Charles E. DuBois, formerly bailiff of Judge George's department, is seriously ill at the home of his son, at Waverly, on the East Side. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and about 75 years old. There eems to be a general breaking down of his system, and it is feared that he can-

The United States Engineers' tug. George H. Mendell, is moored at the Sup-ple boatyard, and will shortly be taken out on the ways for general repairs. She will be given a thorough overhauling inside and outside. The Mendell was built at Portland over 10 years ago.

Dr. Wise, room 614, The Dekum.

Liverpool Grain Markets.

LIVERPOOL March 13.-Wheat-Spot, firm; No. 2 red Western Winter, 5s 114d; No. 2 Northern Spring, 6s 34d; No. 1 California, 6s 2%d. Futures-Quiet; May, 5s 11%d; July, 5s

Corn-Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 3s 19d; do old, 2s 11%d. Futures-Quigt;

March, nominal; May, 3s Fid; July 3s 9443.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Today's statement of the Treasury balances shows:

Gold

was gram He was married October 29, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John Scott, who was then president of Ox 357 Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harison was graduated in 1852.

After studying law under Storer Gwymne in Cincinnati he was admitted he bar in 1854 and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, which had since been his home. John H. Rea, clerk of the United States District Court, gave him deskroom, and soon afterward he was appointed crier of the Federal Court at \$2.50 per day. This was the first money he ever earned. Jonathan W. Gordon, one of the leaders of the Indianapolis bar, called young Harrison to his assistance in the prosecution of a criminal, tried for burgiary, and intrusted to him the plea for the state. He had taken ample notes of the evidence, but the case was closed at night, and the Courthouse being dimit lighted by tallow candles, he was unabl to read them when he arose to address the court and jury. Laying them aside he depended entirily upon his memory, and he found it perfect. Best of all he discovered he could think and speak on his feet, flashlike and cohrrently. He made an eloquent plea, produced a marked impression, and won the case. He Since then he had always been an im-promptu speaker. Forming a pariner promptu speaker. ship with William Wallace in the prac tice of law, he prepared deeds, gave ad-vice, made collections, tried cases before Justices of the Peace, appeared in the Probate Courts, and sometimes in the Circuit Court. In 1860 Mr. Wallace be-came clerk of the County of Marion, and the firm was changed to Harrison & Fishback, which was terminated by the entry of the senior partner into the Army in 1802. In 1800 Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court

of Illinois on the Republican ticket by a majority of 9688. This was his first ac tive appearance in the political field. When the Civil War began he assisted in raising the Seventieth Indiana Regi-ment of Volunteers, and became its Second Lieutenant-although Governor Morton tendered him its command-he himself appointing a deputy reporter for the Supreme Court. In the ensuing Autumn the Democratic State Convention, consid-

ring his position as civil officer vacated by this military appointment, nominated and elected a successor, although Harri-son's term of office hid not expired. Their view was sustained by the State Supreme Court, but in 1864, while Colonel Harrison was in the Army, the people of Indiana gave their judgment by re-electing him to the position of Supreme Court Reporter by an overwhelming majority. When he returned to Indianapolis after the war, he became a member of the law firm of Por-

before his election to the Preside had worked his way to the head of the Indiana bar,

His Military Record.

that the Confederates were in force, with the advantage of an interior line for their \$169.452.783 the advantage of an interior line for their When President Harrison began \$3,652,755 operations. It was in this season of ap-

time afterwards. When the Peach Tree Creek fight was over General Hooker wrote as follows to Washington, D. C.: "My attention was first attracted to this ung officer by the superior excellence

of his brigade, in discipline and instruc-tion, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experie he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his mand for conflict, more than on any influ ence that could be exerted on the field itself, and when collision came his com-mand vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all of the achievements of the Twentieth Corps in that campaign, Harrison bore a conspicuous colonel part." When Atlania, Ga., was taken by Sherman (September 2, 1884), Colonel Har-rison received his first furlough to visit home, being assigned to special duty in a systematic canvass of the state to re-

crult for the forces in the field. Returning to Chattanooga and then to Nashville, Tenn., he was placed in command of a rovisional brigade held in reserve at that battle (December 15, 16, 1954), and was but little engaged. When the fight was over he was sent in pursuit of the beaten Confederate, Hood. Recalled from the pur-suit, Harrison was next ordered to report to General Sherman at Savannah, Ga. While passing through New York he su cumbed to an attack of scarlet fever, but in a few weeks was able to proceed on way. Joining Sherman at Goldsboro, C., he resumed command of his old brigade, and at the close of the war went to Washington, D. C., to take part in the Grand Army review, at which the which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1865; not,

however, until he had received a com-mission as Brevet Brigadier-General signed by Abraham Lincoln and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated March 2, 1865, stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the Returning to Indianapolis, he resume

his office as Reporter of the Su-preme Court, but in 1957 declined a renomination, and recommenced his law practice. In 1968 and 1972 he took part in the Presidential campaign in support of General Grant, traveling over Indiana and speaking to large audiences. In 1876 he at first declined a nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. He received almost 2000 more votes than his associates on the ticket, but was nevertheless beaten. In 1899, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the Republican National Convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the state for James A. Garfield for President. Presiter, Harrison & Fishback, and after sub-sequent changes, of that of Harrison, Mil-ler & Elam. His blographer holds that the the the ana, to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. In the Senate he advocated the tariff views of his party, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, urged the recon-struction and upbuilding of the Navy, and His military record can be suc-inclusive stated. When General D. C. Buell was ordered, in 182, to march the Buell of the Obio to Chattanooga, he fol-publican National Convention in 188; June Buell was ordered, in 1882, to march the Army of the Ohio to Chattanooga, he fol-lowed directions given him to go by the line of the Memphis & Charleston Rail-road form Corinth. Miss, to Decatur, Aia., repairing it as he went. It resulted that Bragg, the Confederate General, was able to put him upon the defensive, and, in-deed, to begin a race northward on par-allel lines, in the course of which Buell in November he was elected receiving 200

As Chief Executive.

ics to work on the new war vessels. All the departments of the Government were conducted with energy and upon business principles, so that it came to be very generally spoken of as a business Admin stration. In the Spring of 1891 President Harrison made an extended trip through the South, the Southwest and to the Paclific Coast. The 149 different speeches he delivered at towns where he stop were remarkable for their fertility thought, felicity of expression and adaptability to the place and the occasion. They called forth the most favorable comment from the press and the people of the entire country. Since General Harrison's retirement

from the Presidency he had devoted him-self almost entirely to his law practice, his only public service being his appear-ance in 1598 as counsel for Venezuela in the South American Republic's dispute with England over her boundary line. Last year he was appointed by President McKinley one of the American members of the international arbitration tribunal.

Probate Matters.

Cora E. Walker, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Reginald Robert Walker, deceased, was authorized in the Court yesterday to accept \$4300 County from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, as a compromise of a \$5000 insurance pollcy. The company refused to pay the pollcy because of the intem-perate habits of Walker in his lifetime, and Mrs. Walker sued to recover the

Lodema Sweet was appointed legal guardian of her children, Lulu and Guy Sweet, in order to collect an insurance pollcy of \$300 left by their father Charles H. Sweet, deceased

Pool Champion of the World.

BOSTON, March 13.-The pool championship of the world tonight went to Frank Sherman, of Washington, D. C., who defeated Grant H. Eby, of Pittsburg, in the closing match of the tournament by a score of 150 to 119.



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allel lines, in the course of which Buell was severely taxed to save, first Nash-ville, Tenn, and then Louisville, Ky. The news spread throughout Ohlo and Indiana rated March 4, 1889.

When